WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE \$1D CONGRESS

I. D., Independent Democrats; Use Union men; S. R., those elected a ste Rights men.

David R. Atchison

Asbury Dickins.

Term expires.

rick - 1856 Stophen Adams, (U.) 1857

- 1859 Vacancy - - 1859

NSAS MISSOURL

m* - 1855 David R. Atchison - 1859

stian - 1869 Henry S. Geges - 1859 man Smith - 1855 Moses Norts, jr - 1885 Tonecy - 1857 Jared W. Williams - 1850 Man M. Williams - 1850 Man M. G. James A. Bayard - 1857 J. R. Thompson - 1857 John. M. Clayton - 1869 William Wright - 1859 NORTH CAROLINA.
- 1855 George E. Badger - 1855
rry 1857 Vacancy - - - 1859 Stephen R. Mallory 1857 Vacancy 1859

GEORGIA.

W. C. Dawson . . 1855 S. P. Chase (L. D.) . 1855

Robert Toombs (U.) 1859 Benjamin F. Wade 1857

PENNSYLVANIA.

John Petit . . . 1855 Jesse D. Bright . . 1857 Rich'd Brodhead, jr. 1857 NOWA.

Augustus C. Dodge - 1855 A. P. Butler (S. R.) - 1859

George W. Jones - 1859 Josiah J. Evans - 1859

MASSACHUSETTS.

Chs. Summer (I. D.) 1857 J. M. Mason (S. R.) 1857

Edward Everett - 1859 R. M. T. Hunter 1859

MARYLAND. WISCONSIN. mas A. Pearce - 1855 Isaac P. Walker - 1855 omas G. Pratt - 1857 Henry Dodge - - 1857 MICHIGAN.
Lewis Cass - - - 1857
Chas. E. Stuart - - 1859

John Slidell - . 1855 Thomas J. Rusk - 1857 J. P. Benjamin - 1859 Sam. Houston - 1859 MAINE. VERMONT.

* By Governor's appointment. The Legislature of Alabama will have two United States Senators to cleat during the coming session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House consists of two hundred and thirty-four Members and five Territorial Delegates, one new Territory having lately been formed, viz: Washington. The Delegates however, have no vote.

ALABAMA.

Old Line Democrats.—Philip Philips, S. W.
Harris, Wm. R. Smith, George S. Houghton,
W. R. W. Cobb, James F. Dowdell.

Whig.—James Abercrombie.

Old Line Democrats.—A. B. Greenwood, E. CONNECTICUT.

Old Line Democrats.—James T. Pratt, Colin M. Ingersoll, Nathan Belcher, Origen S. Sey-CALIFORNIA. Old Line Democrats. — J. A. McDougall Milton S. Latham.

Old Line Democrat.—George R. Riddle. FLORIDA.

Old Line Democrat.—Augustus E. Maxwell GEORGIA. Old Line Democrats.—J. L. Seward, A. H. Colquit, David J. Bailey, Wm. B. W. Bent, E. W. Chastain, Junius Hillyer.
Whigs.—David A. Rosse, Alex. H. Stephens

Old Line Democrat.—Hernhardt Henn. Whig.—John P. Cook.

Whig.-Samuel W. Parker.

ILLINOIS.

Old Line Democrats.—John Wentworth, W. A. Riehardson, James Allen, William H. Bisell, Willis Allen.

Whigs.—E. B. Washburne, J. C. Norton, ames Knox, Richard Yates.

Old Line Democrats.—Linn Boyd, James S. Chrisman, J. M. Elliott, J. C. Breckenridge, R. H. Stanton

igs.—Benj. E. Gray, Presley Ewing, nt S. Hill, Wm. Preston, Leander M. LOUISIANA. Old Line Democrats.-Wm. Dunbar, John

Porkine, jr.
Whigs.—Theodore G. Hunt, John B. Smith

MASSACHUSETTS.

Old Line Democrat.—Nathabiel P. Banks.

Whigs.—Zono Scudder, Samuel L. Crocker,
Wiley Edmunds, Samuel H. Walley, Wilam Appleton, Charles W. Upham, Tappan
Ventworth, Edward Dickinson, John Z. Good-

adependent Democrat.-Alex. De Witt. MICHIGAN.

Old Line Democrats.—David Stuart, David Noble, Samuel Clark, Hestor L. Stephene.

MAINE.
Moses McDonald, Sam Old Line Democrats.—Moses I Mayall, T. J. D. Fuller. Whigs.—E. Wilder Farley, n, Israel Washburn, jr. MISSISSIPPI.

Vm. S. Barry, O. R. Singleton, Wiley P. Har-is, Wm. Barksdale.

MARYLAND. Old Line Democrats.—Jacob Shower, Joshusansant, Henry May, Wm. T. Hamilton.
Whigs —John R. Franklin, A. R. Sollers.

NEW YORK

Chase, O. B. Matteson, Henry Hen B. Morgan, David Carpenter Flagler, Solomon G. Haven, Senja uts.-Gerrit Smith. Ca

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Democrats.—George W. Kittredge former, Harry Hibbard.

OHIO. Nichols, Alfred P. Edgerton, Andrew Ellison, Frederick W. Green, Thomas L. Ritchie, Ed-son B. Olds, Wm. D. Lindsey, Harvey H. John-son, Wilson Shannon, George Bliss, Andrew

Stuart.

Whigs.—John Scott Harrison, Aaron Harlan, Moses B*Corwin, John L. Taylor, W. R. Sapp, Edward Ball.

Independent Democrats.—L. D. Campbell, Edward Wade, J. R. Giddings.

Old Line Democrat.—Joseph Lane PENNSYLVANIA.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Old Line Democrats — T. B. Florence, J. Robins, jr., Wm. H. Witte, John McNuir, Samuel A. Bridges, Henry A. Muhlenberg, Christian W. Straub, H. B. Wright, Asa Packer, Galusha A. Grow, James Gamble, Wm. H. Kurtz, Augustus Drum, John L. Dawson, Michael C. Trout, Carlton B. Curtis.

Whigs — Joseph R. Chandler, William Everhart, Issac E. Heister, Ner Middleswarth, Samuel L. Russel, John McColloch, David Ritchie, Thomas M. Howe, John Dick.

RHODE ISLAND.

Old Line Democrats.—Thomas Davis, Benamin B. Thurston.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Rights Democrats.—John McQueen,
William Aiken, L. M. Keitt, P. S. Brooks, Jas.
L. Orr, W. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE. TENNESSEE.

Old Line Democrats—Brookins Campbell, (deceased.) Wm. M. Churchwell, Samuel A. Smith, Geo. W. Jones, Frederick P. Stanton.

Whigs.—William Cullom, Charles Ready, R. M. Bugg, Felix K. Zollikoffer, Emerson Ethersides.

Old Line Democrats .- Geo. Y. Smyth, Peter UTAH.

Old Line Democrat.-John M. Bernhisel.

Old Line Democrat.—John M. Bernhisel.
VIRGINIA.
Old Line Democrats.—T. H. Bayly, J. M. Millson, John S. Caskie, William O. Goode, Thos.
S. Bocock, Paulus Powell, William Smith,
Charles J. Faulkner, H. A. Edmondson, John
Letcher, Z. Kidwell, J. F. Snodgrass, Fayette
McMullen. VERMONT.

Whigs.—James Meacham, Andrew Tracy, Alvah Sabin. WISCONSIN.

Old Line Democrats.—Daniel Wells, jr., C. Eastman, John B. Macy. INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 12, 1852

Having assembled in National Convention as the delegates of the Free Democracy of the United States, united by a common resolve to maintain right against wrongs, and freedom against slavery; confiding in the intelligence, patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people; putting our trust in God for the triumph of our cause, and invoking his guidance in our endeavors to advance it, we now submit to the candid judgment of all men the following declaration of principles and measures:

I. That Governments, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, are instituted among men to secure to all, those inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, with which they were endowed by their Creator, and of which none can be deprived by valid legis-

lation, except for crime.

II. That the true mission of American Old Line Democrats.—S. Miller, W. H. English, C. L. Dunham, Jumes A. Lane, Thos. A. Henricks, John G. Davis, Daniel Mace, Normal Research of the people, the sovereignty of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union, by the impartial application to public affairs, without sectional discriminations, of the fun-damental principles of equal rights, strict

justice, and economical administration.

III. That the Federal Government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution; and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Gov-ernment, and it is inexpedient and dan-gerous to exercise doubtful constitutional

States, ordained to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, expressly denies to the General Government all power to de-prive any person of life, liberty, or prop-erty, without due process of law; and, therefore, the Government, having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish sla-very than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all rebility for the existence of slavery wherever it possesses constitutional power

to legislate for its extinction.

V. That, to the persevering and importunate demands of the Slave Power for more slave States, new slave Territories. and the nationalization of Slavery, our distinct and final answer is-no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized Slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves.

VI. That Slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its abolition. VII. That the fugitive Slave Act of 1850

is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We therefore deny its binding force upon the American People, and demand its imme-

diate and total repeal. VIII. That the doctrine that any human law is a finality, and not subject to modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dangerous to the liberties

of the people.

IX. That the acts of Congress known as the Compromise Measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of Slavery; by their omission to guaranty freedom in free Territories; by their anty freedom in free Territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States; by their provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of five millions more, and the cession of a large territory to the same State under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim, and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States and the liberties of the peo-

ple, through the enactment of an unjust,

oppressive, and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law, are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of De-mocracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

X. That no permanent settlement of the Slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth that Slavery is sectional, and Freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and consti-tutional influence on the side of Freedom; and by leaving to the States the whole subject of Slavery and the extradition of

fugitives from service.

XI. That all men have a natural right to portion of the soil; and that, as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as

their right to life itself.

XII. That the public lands of the United States belong to the people, and should not be sold to individuals nor granted to corporations, but should be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of the people, and should be granted in limited quantities, free of cost, to landless settlers.

XIII. That a due regard for the Federal Constitution, and sound administrative policy, demand that the funds of the General Government be kept separate from banking institutions; that inland and ocean postage should be reduced to the lowest possible point; that no more revenue should be raised than is required to defray the strictly necessary expenses of the public service, and to pay off the public debt; and that the power and patronage of the Government should be diminished by the abolition of all unnecessary offices, salaries, and privileges, and by the election by the people of all civil officers in the service of the United States, so far as may be consistent with the prompt and

efficient transaction of the public business. XIV. That river and harbor improvements, when necessary to the safety and convenience of commerce with foreign nations or among the several States, are objects of national concern, and it is the duty of Congress, in the exercise of its constitutional powers, to provide for the

XV. That emigrants and exiles from the Old World should find a cordial welcome to homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the New; and every attempt to abridge their privilege of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted with inflexible deter-

XVI. That every nation has a clear right to alter or change its own Government, and to administer its own concerns in such manner as may best secure the rights and promote the happiness of the people, and foreign interference with that right is a dangerous violation of the law of nations, against which all independent Governments should protest, and endeavor by all proper means to prevent; and especially is it the duty of the Ameri-can Government, representing the chief Republic of the world, to protest against, and by all proper means to prevent, the intervention of Kings and Emperors against nations seeking to establish for themselves republican or constitutional Governments.

XVII. That the independence of Hayti ought to be recognised by our Government, and our commercial relations with ed nations.

XVIII. That as, by the Constitution, the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," the practice of imprisoning colored seamen of other States, while the vessels to which they belong lie in port, and refusing to exercise the right to bring such cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, to test the legality of such proceedings, is a flagrant violation of the of the citizens of otther States, utterly inconsistent with the professions made by the slaveholders, that they wish the pro-visions of the Constitution faithfully observed by every State in the Union.

XIX. That we recommend the introduction into all treaties, hereafter to be negotiated between the United States and foreign nations, of some provision for the amicable settlement of difficulties by a re-

sort to decisive arbitration. XX. That the Free Democratic party is not organized to aid either the Whig or Democratic wing of the great Slave Compromise party of the nation, but to defeat them both; and that repudiating and re-nouncing both, as hopelessly corrupt, and utterly unworthy of confidence, the purpose of the Free Democracy is to take possession of the Federal Government, and administer it for the better protection of the rights and interests of the whole

XXI. That we inscribe on our banner FREE SOIL, FREE SPEECH, FREE LABOR, and FREE MEN, and under it will fight on and fight ever, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions.

XXII. That upon this Platform the Convention presents to the American People, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, GEORGE W. JULIAN, of Indiana, and earnestly commends them to the support of all freemen and parties.

ANTI-SLAVERY WORKS FOR SALE AT THIS OF-PICE, BY LEWIS CLEPHANE.

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White Slavery in the Barbary States, by Hon. Charle Sumner—price 50 cents, postage 12 cents. Giddings's Speeches, one volume 12me—price \$1, post

Manuel Pereira price in cloth 75 cents, postage 1: cents; in paper 50 cents, postage 10 cents.

Address LEWIS CLEPHANE,

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 1, 1852

I. Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

II. Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintian before the world as the great moral element in a form of government anxinging from and form of government springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the public cre-

III. Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a General Convention, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative Government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before their intentions, renew and reassert before
the American people the declarations of
principles avowed by them when, on
former occasions, in General Convention,
they have presented their candidates for
the popular suffrages:

1. That the Federal Government is one
of limited received their candidates the

of limited powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutions!

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

eral system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local and internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just as a reposition. tion he just or expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to com-plete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the bests interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and

gerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of to the exercise of powers expressly granted the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parcandid and practical men, of all parties, their soundness, safety, and utility, in all

7. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institu-tions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of

the people.
8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constiution, which makes ours the land of lib-Constitution, and an invasion of the rights erty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sesame spirit which swept the alien a dition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or con-trol the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything ap-pertaining to their own affairs, not prohib-ited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others, made to in-duce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in re-lation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an quences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

IV. Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this

cratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the Compromise measures settled by the last Congress, "the act for reclaiming fuand it is expedient that Congress shall exgitives from service or labor," included;
which act, being designed to carry out an
express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto be repealed or so
changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

V. Resolved. That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the

Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

VI. Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution. VII. Resolved. That we are decidedly

opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is ena-

est, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the cor-rupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal im-VIII. Resolved, That the Democratic

VIII. Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious

meaning and import.

IX. Resolved, That the war with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, have given "aid and comfort to the

X. Resolved, That we rejoice at the restoration of friendly relations with our sister Republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under republican institutions;

XI. Resolved, That, in view of the condition of popular institutions in the Old World, a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

THE WHIG PLATFORM

ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 8, 1852. The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican princi-ples by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is

effected:

I. The Government of the United States is of limited character, and it is confined sarily implied are expressly reserved to

the States respectively and to the people.

II. The State Governments should be the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as

"the palladium of our liberties."
HI. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon for-eign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our suc-cess, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advan-

tages of free institutions.

IV. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce

from foreign powers. V. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud by specific duties, when practicable whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the coun-

VI. The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress shall ex-

VII. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitu-tional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and individual welfare.

VIII. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final setbled, under restrictions and responsibilities tlement, in principle and substance, of the amply sufficient to guard the public inter-

as these acts are concerned, we will main tain them, and insist on their strict euforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legis-lation to mard against the evasion of the laws on one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we eprecate all further agitation of the quesdeprecate all further agitation of the ques-tions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Md., President of the Whig National Convention

The following is a list of the Free Demeratic and Anti-Slavery papers published in the United States:

FREE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. Inquirer, Portland, Me.; A. Willey; \$2 per annum. Ind. Democrat, Concord, N. H.; G. G. Fogg; \$2. News, Keene, N. H.; S. Woodward; \$1.25. Democrat, Manchester, N. H.; J. H. Goodale; \$1.50. Messenger, Portsmonth, N. H.; T. J. Whittam; \$1. Preeman, Montpelier, Vt.; D. P. Thompson; \$2. bbserver, Morrisville, Vt.; J. A. Somerby; \$1.25. Celegraph, Springfield, Vt.; L. T. Guernsey; \$1.75. Democrat, Brattleborough, Vt.; W. Nichols; \$1.50. Brandon Post, Brandon, Vt.; P. Welch; \$1. Jourier, Burlington, Vt.; G. C. Samson, \$1.50.

Commonwealth, Boston, Ma.; J. D. Baldwin; daily \$5, weekly \$2. Sentinel, North Adams, Ms.; A. D. Brock; \$1.50.

Sentinel, North Adams, Ms.; A. D. Brock; \$1.50.
American, Lowell, Ms.; W. S. Robinson; tri-week.; \$3.
News, Fitchburg, Mass.; R. F. Rollins; \$1.50.
Essex County Freeman, Salem, Ms.; J. Emmett;
semi-weekly, \$3.50.
Republican, Greenfield, Ms.
Spy, Worcester, Ma.; J. M. Earle; \$2.
Standard, New Bedford, Ms.
Courier, Northampton, Ms.
Gazette, Dedham, Ms.; Henry O. Hildreth; \$2.
Democrat, Dedham, Ms.; E. G. Robinson; \$2.
Sentinel, Lawrence, Ms.; John Ryan & Co.; \$2. Rhode Island Freeman, Providence, R. I.; Crawford

Republican, Hartford, Ct.; Bartlett & Hawley; \$2.

Herald, Ellington, N. Y.; A. S. Brown.
Evening Chronicle, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. R. Raymond
daily \$3, weekly \$1.50.

Spirit of the Age, Norwich, N. Y.; J. D. Lawyer; \$1.
Wyoming Co. Mirror, Warsaw, N. Y.; A. Holley; \$2
Telegraph, Oneida, N. Y.; D. H. Frost; \$1.26.
Banner of the Times, De Ruyter, N. Y.
Free Press, Wellsville, N. Y.; A. N. Cole; \$1.50.
Frederick Douglass; \$2.
Free Press, Gouverneur, New York; Mitchell & Hulbert; \$1.
Herald, Jamestown, N. Y.
Carson League, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Thomas; \$1.50.

Republican, Hartford, Ct.; Bartlett & Hawley; \$2.

American Banner, Cherry Valley, Pa.; John B. King Courier, Concantville, Pa.; G. W. Brown. Olive Branch, Norristown, Pa.; Joseph Moyer; \$1. Saturday Visiter, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Jane G. & William Swisshelm; \$1.50. Freeman, Mercer, Pa.; W. T. Clark; \$1.50. Weekly Crescent, Erie, Pa.; Caughey & McCreary; \$1.50. \$1.50.
The People's Journal, Couldersport, Potter county, Pa.; Dougall, Mann & Haskell; \$1.50.
Dispatch, Pittsburg, Pa.; Foster & Fleeson; daily \$3, weekly \$1.
Claran; \$1.
Claran; \$1.
Die Frie Peasa, Philipping of Page 1

Die Frie Press, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. W. Thomas; dai Homestead Journal, Salem, O.; A. Hinksman; \$1.50. Christian Press, Cincinnati, O.; \$2.
True Democrat, Cleveland, O.; Thomas Brown; daily \$5, weekly \$2.
Ashtabula Sentinel, Jefferson and Ashtabula, O.; W. C. Howell; \$2.

Mahoning Free Democrat, Youngstown, O.; M. Cullotan; \$1.50.

tan; \$1.50.
mmerc'al, Cleveland, O.; H. M. Addison; \$1.50.
urnal, Wellington, O.; George Brewster; \$1.50.
estern Reserve Chronicle, Warren, O.; E. O. How. ard; \$2. elegraph, Painsville, O.; Gray & Doolittle; \$2. hio Times, Mount Vernon, O.; Chapman & Thrall

dent Democrat, Elyria, O.; Philemon Bliss Jolumbian, Columbus, O.; L. L. Rice. Free Democrat, Chardon, O.; J. S. Wright; \$1. Star, Ravenna, O.; Lyman W. Hall; \$1.50.

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A new manual of the dining-room and kitchen, containing original recipes in every branch of cookery, domestic beverages, food for invalids, pickling, &c. Together with bill of fare for every day in the year, rules for carving, &c., by a Practical Housekeeper, and pupil of Mrs. Goodfellow. With appropriate illustrations. 12mo, cloth or half-bound, 75 cents.

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Jan. 21.

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